



Zeiglographia.

or

A New art of Short-writing
never before published.

More easie, exact, short, and
Speedie then any here tofore.

Invented & composed

By

THOMAS SHELTON

Author and teacher of y^e
said art

Allowed by Authoritie

London
Printed by S.S.
Next doorto the
Golden Lion in
Aldersgate Street

1672

Handwritten scribbles at the bottom of the page.

28 N 49 Robinson

TO THE READER.

Reader ;

I Do here present thee with a *New Art of Short-Writing*, that was never before published; and indeed it was my purpose that this Child should not have been born till the Parent had been dead; but it being the abstract of more than thirty years study and practice in this Art, I hope it will not be accounted an untimely birth, to come forth now, especially being in a manner enforced.

First, By the importunity of many, who conceiving some difficulty in my former Book (which was as easie as I could then make it) desired me to take some pains to invent a more facile way.

Secondly, By the injurious dealing of some, who without any right to it, for their own sinister ends, Printed many thousands of my former (though very erroneously) without my consent or knowledge, to the great abuse of those who desired to learn by them, and with no small damage to my self.

Thirdly, To encourage the meanest capacities to the study of this Art; this present new Book having this to say for it self (and that truly) that it surpasseth all former ways of Character y^et extant,

In { Easiness,
Speed,
Plainness.

First,

TO THE READER.

First, In easiness in Learning, this New Art being totally derived from the twenty four Letters, without charging the memory with many strange Characters, either *Symbolicals*, *Defectives*, or *Collaterals*, as some have called their Rules, whose terms are as ambiguous to ordinary Capacities, as the characters that stand for them. Nay, I have not in this Art made use of so much as one *Roman* or *Secretary* Letter, except in the Alphabet : so that those that can write no other Hand at all may easily attain to this.

Secondly, For the Speed in writing, I have endeavour'd so to frame the letters to fit each with other, that he that seriously shall peruse this Book, shall find that none could be compos'd to more advantage for Speed.

Thirdly, For the plainness in reading of it (the whole Art being derived from the very Letters, & yet each Character apparently distinguished from other) it is impossible there should be any difficulty that way. I say no more, but commend it to thy endeavour, and Gods blessing upon it.

From my House in
the Poultey, near
the Church.

THO. SHELTON.

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A
NEW ART
OF
SHORT WRITING

CHAP. I.

Of the 24 Letters.



THE 24 Letters being the sole foundation of all the ensuing Rules in this Art, they are first to be perfectly learned, according to their forms set down in the Copy, that you may be able to make any of them readily without looking on the Copy. I make but one Character for *qu*, because in every word where *q* is used, immediately *u* followeth it, as in *Question*, *Quantity*, *Quarrel*, *Queen*, and the like.

All the 24 Letters are now so framed, as that you need not take off the Pen to the making of any one of them.

B

The

The four and twenty Letters.

A	—	<
b	—	^
c	—	>
d	—	\
e	—	e
f	—	L
g	—	^
h	—	o
i	—	r
k	—	c
l	—	v
m	—	z
n	—	^
o	—	u
p	—	p
q	—	t
r	—	t
s	—	e
t	—	i
u	—	v
w	—	c
x	—	z
y	—	x
z	—	z

CHAP. II.

Of the double Consonants.

HAVING perfectly learned the former Letters, you may proceed to the next Rule concerning double Consonants.

All the 24 Letters, except the 5 Vowels, are usually called Consonants, because of their aptness or fitness in the pronouncing and sounding of words; and these are called double Consonants, because they are two of them at the least joyned together. The former row are such as usually come in the beginning of words, the latter row in the middle, or ending of words.

These double Consonants are every one of them made out of the former letters joyned together; concerning the making whereof, you may take notice, that still the second letter is to be joyn'd where you end the former. As for Example, to write the first of them, which is *bl*, the Character for *b* alone is thus (○) the Character for *l* alone is thus (—) when they are to be joyned together, draw the Character of *l* from the

foot of *b* thus (*~*) To write the second, which is *br*, write *b* as before (*~*) and then make *r* out of the side of *b* thus (*er*) To write the next, which is *cb*, make *c* which alone is thus (*<*) and *b* alone thus (*o*) when they come together joyn *b* to *c* thus (*z*) *cl* thus (*x*) *cr* thus (*z*) and so of the rest, as you may perceive in perusing the Copy of Double Consonants.

These double Consonants are no charge at all to Memory, being only the Letters of the Alphabet joyned together; therefore after once or twice writing them over, you will be able to make any of them without looking on the Copy.

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Double Consonants, To begin and end words.

bl
br
ch
cl
er
dr
dw
fl
fr
gl
gr
kn
pl
pr
sh
sk
sl
sm
sn
sp
st
str
th
tr
tw
wh

[illegible]

ld
lk
lm
ln
lp
lf
lst
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mp
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rk
rl
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rn
rp
rf
vft







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CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the single Vowels, and how to write words with them.

SOME of the single Vowels have sometime the sound of a whole word in them, as *A*, *I*, *O*, *A* in these; *A man, a house, &c.* *I* in these, *I will say, I will go, &c.* *O* in these, *O praise the Lord, O that it might;* and such like; when they are so used, the Characters for them must be written: But none of the Consonants, either alone by themselves, or joyned, can properly sound any word without the help of some Vowel.

If a word begin with any of the 5 Vowels, the Character of that vowel must be written: As for example, to write the word *At*, write first your letter *a* thus () then at the foot of *a* joyn *t* thus () To write *Eb*, make your Character for *e* thus () and then joyn *b* to it thus () To write *In*, make your letter *i* thus () then joyn *n*, to the foot of *i* thus ()

As


Of Short Writing.

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As in these,

All 

Odd 

Erre 

Us 

If 

And such like.



CHAP. IV.

Of the Places of the Vowels.

Vhatsoever Letter it is that beginneth a word, the Character of that Letter must be expressed, whether it be Vowel or Consonant. When a Consonant, or Consonants begin a word, their Characters must be written: but the Vowel or Vowels that follow, are not to be expressed by their proper Characters, but are to be understood by certain places assigned them about the Consonants, which places are five, according to the number of the Vowels, and are disposed as you may see by these following examples.

B 4

8. The

B C F 

The places of the Vowels are constantly about any of the Letters, as you see them stand about these.

The place of the first Vowel, which is A, is evermore just over the head of any Letter, thus ^a

The place of E is even with the upper part of the Letter towards the right hand, thus ^e

The place of I just against the middle of any Letter, on the right hand, thus ⁱ

The place of O even with the foot of any Letter towards the right hand, thus ^o

The place of U just underneath any Letter, thus ^u

Some have observed several places of Vowels behind other Letters, but it hath proved a great hinderance both to speed in writing, and readiness in reading what hath been so written.

There may be some seeming difficulty in placing the five Vowels against those Characters that lye flat, or that go on even in the line,

line, as about L and S, which difficulty is easily removed, as you may see by the Vowels places about those Letters.

L $\frac{a}{u}$

S $\frac{a}{u}$

Where you see the place of A is still over the middle of the Letter ; the place of U just against it under the Letter ; the place of E a little higher than the upper corner ; the place of O a little beneath the lower corner ; the place of I just against the middle of it.

About Characters that are made with slope strokes, as N and D, they are to be placed thus :







About any of the rest of the Letters, the places of the Vowels are easily observed.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

*How to make use of the Vowels
Places.*

VWhen any Consonant beginneth a word, the Character of that Consonant must be written, (as I said before) and if a Vowel next follow, take off the Pen (as you must always do when you come at a Vowel) and in the place of that Vowel, write the Letter or Letters that follow the Vowel, disjoyned from the first Consonant, in the Vowels room : As for example, to write the word *bad*, first write the Character for *b* thus () then the next Letter being the Vowel A, whose place is just over the head of *b*, there write the letter following A which is D, disjoyned, thus () To write *Bcd*, make your *b* as before, and then in the place of E, which is even with the upper corner of B, write D, disjoyned, thus () To write *Bid*, write *b*, & in the place of *i*, which is just against the middle of B, set D disjoyned, thus () *Bod* thus,

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thus (ʃ) Bud thus, (ʒ) as also in these

Ball

ʃ

Nat

ʃ

Bell

ʃ

Net

ʃ

Bill

ʃ

Nit

ʃ

Boll

ʃ

Not

ʃ

Boll

ʃ

Nut

ʃ

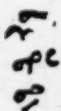
and the like.

If two or three Consonants come together they must be all joyned together without taking off the Pen, whether it be in the beginning, middle, or ending of words.

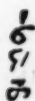
In the beginning of words, as for example, to write the word *blame*, bl must be joyned thus (ʃ) as yon find them in the Copy of the *Double Consonants*; then in the place of A write M disjoyned, thus (ʃ) To write *shall*, sh must be joyned thus (ʃ) then in the place of A write L, thus (ʃ) To write *flit*, joyned fl thus (ʃ) then in the place of I write T thus (ʃ) as in these following,

Bras

Bras
Speak
Shun



What
Knit
Small



In the middle of a word, as in these,

Warlike



Warden



Burden



Patron



and the like.

Or in the end of a word, as in these,

Dearth



Wealth



Word



Warm



and the like.

When two Consonants of one kind come
together,





Of Short-Writing.

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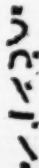
together, as bb cc dd ff ll, or the like, if no Vowel come between, one of them may be omitted, as

for	{	Commit	{	write	{	Comit
		Affirm				Afirm
		Bullet				Bulet

as you shall find in *Chap. ult.*

When any word endeth with a Vowel, which maketh a Syllable, that Vowel is understood by a prick or period made in the place of it; as for example, to write the word *We*, make your Character for *w* which is thus () and then make a tittle in the place of E, thus () To write *Se*, make S thus () and then set a prick in the place of O, thus ()

As in these,

May	
Be	
Die	
Lo	
Du	

and the like.

VWhen Y cometh in the end of a word, write not the Character of Y, but set a prick or period in that Vowels place where Y is sounded,

ounded, which is sometimes the place of A' as in these,

Nay

Pray

Lay

Or in the place of I, as in these,

By

Cry

VVhy

and the like,

CHAP. VI.

Of Diphthongs, or Double Vowels.

I Assign no places for Diphthongs, though some observe more places for them than for the single Vowels: which besides the inconveniences in writing hath utterly disabl'd many from reading what they have so written, it being not possible to observe 12 or 14 several places exactly about a small Character: For the avoyding of which inconvenience

ence, I observe only the five places of the single Vowels, and no more.

If any demand how them words shall be written, wherein two or three Vowels come together?

I answer, First, if two Vowels come together in the beginning of a word, for the most part one of them is so lightly sounded, that it may be omitted; as in these,

for	{ Eagle	} may be written	{ Egle	
	{ Aire			{ Arc
	{ Eare			

But if there come two Vowels in the beginning of a word, that must of necessity both be sounded, then write the Character of the first Vowel, and in the place of the second Vowel, set the following Consonant: As to write the word *out*, make your Character for O, which is the former Vowel, thus (\cup) then in the place of V, which is the latter Vowel, write T, thus (\cup) To write *Oile*, make O as before, and then in the place of I set L, thus (\cup -) as in these;

Our

Our 2
Oat 3
Aim: 4

and such like.

Sccondly, If two Vowels come together in the middle of a word; that is to say, when some other Letters go before, then observe these Rules.

First, As I said before of two Vowels beginning a word, so here oft times one of them doth principally found the word, and then the other may be spared; as in these,

For	{	Deal	{	write	{	Dele	{
		Either				Ether	
		Feofee				Fefee	
		Guilt				Gilt	

Again, if two Vowels come together in the middle of a word, and the found of neither of them can be spared (as always when the first Vowel belongeth to one Syllable, and the second to another, they must both of necessity be sounded) then leave out the first Vowel, and write the Character of the second Vowel in the place of the first; as for example,

Short Sentences. 2

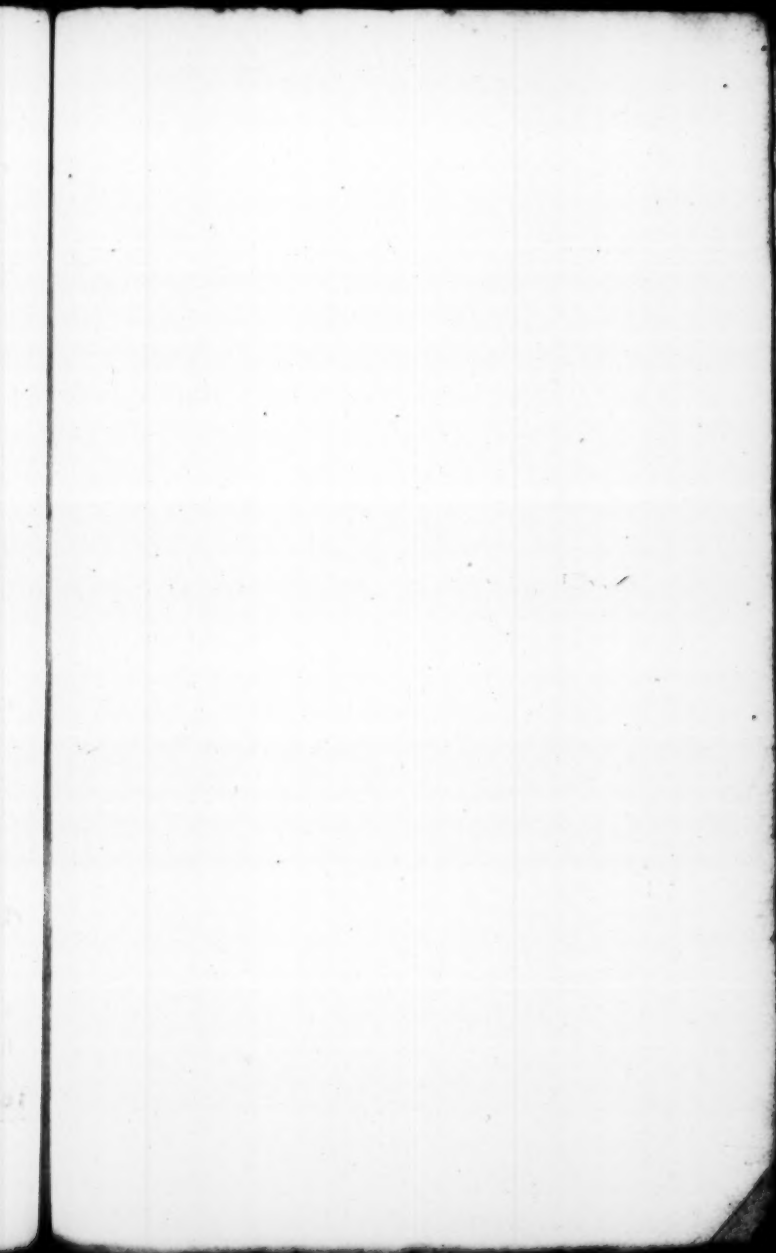
The Church of God —	2 cug
The People of God —	2 pg
The Kingdom of God —	2 kugg
The Kingdom of Christ	2 kne
The Kingdom of Heaven	2 kugh
The Kingdom of Satan	2 kugs
The Joyes of Heaven —	6 ih
The Torments of Hell	6 umh
The Power of God —	2 prg
The Truth of God —	h tg
The Mercy of God —	2 mxy
The Wisdom of God	2 wsg
The Glory of God —	2 glg
The Honour of God —	2 og
The Justice of God —	2 isg
The Love of God —	2 luy
The Heart of God —	2 tg
The Word of God	2 wdg
The Works of God	2 wdg
That is to say —	44
As if he should say —	2 ast
As if it were	2 hr
Jesus Christ	2 fec
The Lord Jesus Christ	2 lioc

Ab	a. b.	goruo	oe go
Circum	h. m.	sion	a. 8n
Com	S. km	soovor	ou so
Con	S. kn	tornall	e to
Cor	G. kor	thor	d th
Coll	C. bl	tent	l. m
fall	L. fl	posi: or	r. x or
for	L. f	Comy: or	r. x or
liber	n. lb	Superl:	o h ost
lto	P. pt	Adverbs	- l. ly
lto	C. po	verb ad	\ d. d
lor	P. p	verb th	o h oth
Sub	o. bs	verb ost	o h ost
Suff	o. fs	verball	r. x or
Sup	P. ps	o. y. 2 person.	v. loves.
Trans	d. ns	o. y. plural	> 2 causes.
Ablo	n. bl	number =	
ation	> cn	hiz. y affix	- 2 Christs.
cittis	r. ct	is. y affix	- 1 that is.
coire	v. cu	A period also	supply's
foet	y. ft	y. plat. o of any vowel	
foromo	te. fo	at y end of a word	
fixation	t. fi	one, y. d. ns.	
fullness	lo. fs		
joet	l. t		
ing	x. ny		
lity	T. li		
mout	p. mn		
ness	o. s		
ous	w. oo		
lent	o. 8n		

Handwritten text in a single column, featuring a series of characters that appear to be a mix of letters and symbols, possibly representing a musical notation or a specific dialect. The characters are arranged in a grid-like structure within a rectangular border.

Handwritten text in a single column, consisting of a series of characters that look like a mix of letters and symbols, possibly representing a musical notation or a specific dialect.

Handwritten text in a single column, featuring a series of characters that appear to be a mix of letters and symbols, possibly representing a musical notation or a specific dialect. The characters are arranged in a grid-like structure within a rectangular border.



ex
th
el
C
th
T
w
O
th
th
A

th
th
th
th
V
na
an
ra



of Short-Writing.

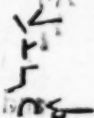
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example, to write *Dolg*, write D which is thus (Δ) and then leave out the first Vowel, which is O, and in the place of O write the Character of the latter Vowel, which is E, thus (Δe) and then joyn G to E, thus (Δe). To write *Joel*, make the Character for L, which is thus (Γ) the next Vowel being O, leave it out, and in the place of O write the Character of the latter Vowel, which is E, thus (Γe) and then joyn L to E, thus (Γe). As in these,

Dial

Ruine

Bias



and the like.

Or else thus. When two Vowels come in the middle of a word, and the sound of neither can be spared; then when you come at the former Vowel make a prick or period in the place of it, and in the place of the latter Vowel write the Character for the Consonant or Consonants that follow: As for example; to write *Quir*, make first the Character for *qu* which is thus (q) then the

C

former

former Vowel being I, set a rittle in the place of it, thus (q̇) then leave out E, which is the latter Vowel, and set T dis-joyned in the place of it, thus (q̇^t) To write *Poet*, make your Character for P, which is thus (ρ) then make a rittle in the place of O the former Vowel, thus (ρ̇) and set T dis-joyned in the place of E which is the latter Vowel, thus (ρ̇^t) As in these,

Sion	σ̇/
Giant	Λ̇/
Riot	γ̇i

and such like.

CHAP. VII.

Of J and V Consonant.

THe Letters I and U are sometimes Vowels, and sometimes Consonants; to know when they are so, take these directions.

I, is alwayes a Vowel, when it goeth immediately

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mediately before any Consonant, and hath its own proper sound, as in these,

Fire

Shire

Tire

and the like.

And how to use it when it is a Vowel, you have directions before in *Chap. 4.* and *5.*

I, is alwayes a Consonant in the beginning of a word ; when either another I, or any other Vowel follow immediately after it, as in these,

Jest

Juyce

James

Jew

and the like.

Also in the middle of a word, it is alwayes a Consonant when a Vowel cometh next after it in the same Syllable, as in these words,

Project

Subject

Rejoyce,

and such like.

I, when it is a Consonant it hath the sound of G, as you may see by the former examples.

The Letter V is a Vowel when it hath its own proper sound, as in these,

C 2

Sure

Sure

Pure

Usurp

and the like.

But alway when it cometh before another Vowel in the same Syllable, and is sounded like f, but somewhat softer, it is a Consonant, as in these,

Vigour

Vital

Vessel

Voyce,

and the like.

Whensoever V is pronounced with the joyning of the upper teeth and the lower lip together, it is a Consonant.

When I and V are Consonants, and are thus sounded, they must be expressed by their proper Characters, as the rest of the Consonants, whether it be in the beginning, middle, or end of words.

CHAP.

Of Short-Writing.

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CHAP. VIII.

Of Prepositions and Terminations to begin
and end long words.

Prepositions and terminations for long words

Ab	⤿	b	Able	~	bl
circum	h	rm	ation	>	cn
com	S	km	cittie	7	ct
con	5	kn	ceiver	te	cu
cor	ε	kr	fect	4	kt ft
col	U	kl	ference	le	fe
fall	U	fl	fication	†	fi
for	L	f	fulnesse	h	fs
liber	5	lb	ject	†	mt
pre	5	pr	ing	1-	ng od ng
pro	5	pr	lity	7	li
per	5	p	ment	7	mn
sub	2	bs	ness	5	nm
suff	5	fs: sf	ous	w	oo
sup	5	ps	sent	5	fn 3t
trans	5	ns	serve	5	se
			sion	5	sm sn
			soever	5	so
			ternal	5	te
			ther	d	th
			tent		in
			Xver	5	ur ud ur
			C 3	5	fl The

The principal end of this Art, being to write much in little time and roome, therefore (although the former Rules are sufficient to expresse any word in any language, yet) for a better help to speed and exactnesse in the Art, I have made use (though but of few) of some Prepositions and Terminations for longer words that are most common in use.

And herein I shall save the learner a great deale of paines; for whereas in my former Book, the Prepositions and Terminations, as they were more in number, so they were more difficult to be learned, being meer marks that had little or no relation to the Letters: Now in this new way, I have framed every preposition and termination out of the very letters themselves, so that with very little labour they will be learned: And that the learner may understand how they be all made out of the four and twenty Letters, I have set against the Characters, the Letters of which they are composed. As for example, the preposition *ab*, it is the Character B with a tittle in the midst of it. *Circum* is *rm* joyned together, *Com* is made of K and M. *Con* of K and N, and so of the rest, as you may see in the Copy.




CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

*How to make use of the Prepositions
and Terminations.*

THe same Rules are to be observed in using the Prepositions and Terminations for longer words, that are formerly set down concerning words of one or two Syllables.

First, if a word begin with any of the prepositions, the Character for that preposition must be set down ; if a Consonant follow next, it must be joyned to it without taking off the Pen ; and then when you come at a Vowel take off the Pen, and set the letter or letters that follow the Vowel, dis-joyned in the Vowels room : As for example, to write the word *Consume* ; make the Character for *Con*, which is thus (*ç*) the next letter *S* being a Consonant, it must be joyned to *Con*, thus (*ç*) and then in the place of the following Vowel, which is *U*, write *M* dis-joyned, thus (*ç*) To write *Condemne*, write *Con* as before, joyne *D* to the end of it, thus (*ç*) then write *M*, in the place of *E*, thus (*ç*) To write *Sublime*, make your Cha-

rafter for *Sub*, which is thus () joyne
L, thus () then write M disjoyne in
the place of L thus () As in these,

Forbid



Fortune



Translate



Contemne



and the like.

Secondly, if one of the prepositions come
to begin a word, and a Vowel come next af-
ter it; write down the mark for the prepo-
sition, and then take off the Pen, and write
in the place of the Vowel that which follow-
eth, whether it be a letter or a termination:
As in these,

Correct



Commission





Colledg



Suffer



and the like.

Thirdly, if two of the Marks, that is to say,
a Preposition and a Termination, do make
up a whole word, and no Vowel come be-
tween them, they are both to be joyne to-
gether without taking off the Pen: As for
example, to write *Consent*, write your marke
for *Con*, thus () then joyne your Termi-
nation for *sent* to it, thus () To write
Circumference; write the preposition for *Cir-*

cum,

Of Short-Writing. 25

cum, which is thus (h) then joyn the termination for *ference*, thus (e) As in these,

Project

Ɔ




Conserve

Le




and the like.




If the word you are to write, have a mark to begin it, and none to end it, then you must make up the latter part of the word with the letters: As to write *Commend*, there is a marke for *Com* to begin it, which is thus (S) but having no marke among the Terminations to end it, you must have recourse to the letters, and set *nd* in the place of E, thus (S<) To write *Constrain*, you have a marke for *Con* to begin it with, which is thus (9) but having no mark to end it with, you must make it up with the Letters; therefore joyne *st* to *Con*, thus (9z) and then set N in the place of A disjoyned, thus (9N) As in these,

Abstaine

Abstaine Commit Courage 

and the like.

If you be to write a word that hath a termination to end it, and no Preposition to begin it, then you must begin it with the Letters. As for example, to write *Lament*, you have never a preposition for *la*, therefore write the letter L thus (—) and then in the place of A set the termination for *ment*, thus () To write *Father*, make F thus () in the place of A set the termination for *ther*, thus () As in these,

Motion Never Durable 







CHAP. X.

Further Directions for the making the Prepositions and Terminations, and for placing the Vowels in longer words.

First, Those letters or prepositions that are to begin words, make them so, as that you take not off the pen till you come at a Vowel : And write your Characters that begin words, so that you may end them towards the right hand (if it may be) that you may more readily joyn what letters shall follow.

Secondly, when a letter or mark is to be joyned to that which went before, joyne it to that part where you ended the former letter.

Thirdly, in longer words, the Vowels are to be placed about the letter you last wrote, if the word be such as goeth forward in the line towards the right hand : As for example to write the word *Collect* : First write your Character for *Coll*, which is thus (*c*) then set C disjoyned in the place of E to the latter part

part of *Coll* thus () not to the former part of it, thus () To write *Submit*, make *sub*, thus () joyne M, thus () then set T disjoyned in the place of I to the last letter M, thus () not to the marke for *sub*, thus ()

Fourthly, when a Termination, or ending of a word hath a Vowel for the first letter of it, *able*, *ation*, *ing*, *out*, &c. are commonly to be joyne to the letter or mark going before. As in these,

Notable



Vocation



Thing



and the like.

Unlesse there come another Vowel immediately before the Termination, and then set the Termination disjoyned in that Vowels roome : As in these,

Pliable



Going



Saying



Pious



and such like.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the different use of Characters that resemble one another.

YOU shall sometimes find the same Characters stand for two, or it may be three several things: As for example, the same which is *Rm*, standeth also for *Circum*, and likewise for the word *Remember*. But the different use maketh it easie: When it standeth for *Rm* as in the double Consonants, it alway cometh in the middle or end of a word, and can never be in the beginning. When it standeth for *Circum*, it is alway in the beginning of a word, but can never come to end a word; when it standeth for the word *Remember*, it is alwayes alone by it self without addition of any other letter. So the same Character for *Kl*, standeth in the prepositions for *Coll*, and in the words of the Table for *Call*: but may easily be distinguished, as before. For *Kl* cannot come together to begin a word, *Coll* is ordinarily the beginning, and *Call* is a word by it self: And so you may conceive of the rest.

rest. And this is so far from proving inconvenient, that it is a great helpe; for by remembering any one thing the Character standeth for, the rest are easily brought to mind.

CHAP. XII.

Of using Prepositions for Terminations, and Terminations for Prepositions.

IF any of the Terminations come in the beginning of a word, or any of the prepositions may serve to end a word, you may make use of the Characters for either: As for example, the Character for *Sent* may sometimes be used as a preposition, and sometime as a Termination; and so the Characters for *per* and *serve*, and others: As in these,

Sentence	o74	Permit	Si
Consent	y	Keeper	Sp
Translate	Li	Service	se)
Entrance	L	Conserve	Se

and the like.

In

In all which you may observe that the preposition in the first word, is the termination in the second.

CHAP. XIII.

*Of Marks for the Names of the
Books in the Old and New Testament.*

THough it be little trouble to write the Names of all the Books in the Bible by this Art by Rule, without abbreviation; yet because some have desired it, I have contracted them somewhat shorter, yet every one is made out of the very Letters, as you may see if you peruse them; the Letters out of which each Mark is made, being set just over against it: There are four Books, to wit, *Kings, Luke, John, Jude*, that I have set no Marks for, because being but each of one Syllable, they are easily exprest by the ordinary rule.

Marks

Marks for the Names of the Books in the Bible.

Genesis	gn	Obad.	bd
Exodus	xd	Jonah	ja
Leviticus	lv	Micah	mc
Numbers	num	Nahum	na
Deutron.	dtr	Habak.	hb
Joshua	js	Zephan.	ze
Judges	dg	Haggie	hg
Ruth	ruh	Zech.	za
Samuel	sm	Malach.	ml
Chron.	cr	Matth.	mah
Ezra	ez	Mark	mk
Nehem.	nh	Acts	ac
Hester	es	Rom.	rom
Job	job	Corinth.	kor
Psalms	ms	Gal.	gal
Proverbs	pru	Ephes.	ph
Ecclesiast.	ek	Phil.	fp
Cantic.	cnt	Collos.	cls
Isaiah	is	Thessa.	thl
Jerem.	im	Tymo.	tim
Lament.	lmn	Titus	tit
Ezekiel	zk	Phile.	sm
Daniel	dan	Heb.	hbr
Moses	hf	James	jam
Joel	jo	Peter	pt
Amos	am	Revel.	rv

CHAP. XIII.

Of writing three or four or more words together, as if they were one word.

Sometimes three or four words, or more, may so follow one another, as if they were one continued word: As first, when two or three, or more words come together that doe all end with any Vowel; then the Consonant that begins the second word, may be set in the place of the Vowel which endeth the first, and the third in the place of the second, &c. As in these,

Do you so too

u w r

Do so no more

u o h r

So he may go

o o y l

Or else when the words following begin with any Vowel: As in these.

D

As

As it is in all our actions

4107

This is of all other Arts

100701

Which is as old as any one

6245

and such like.

CHAP. XV.

Of marks for usual short sentences.

CONCERNING short Marks for whole Sentences, though many desire to have such, yet I account them but of little use; because by the rules prescribed in this Art, any thing may be written word for word, as fast as it shall be treatably spoken: And indeed many such Marks cannot well be used, because if the speaker vary but one word in the Sentence; either the mark is useles, or else the Speaker is wronged, by rendring the Sentence in other words than he spake it: Therefore I have only set down Marks to abbreviate a few parts of sentences, which usually are uttered in the very words as I have set them down. And these also are all of them made cut of the very letters of this Art, as you may see in these.

The

of Short-Writing.

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The Church of God	2	cug
The People of God	R	pg
The Kingdome of God	X	kng
The Kingdome of Christ	X	kng
The Kingdome of Heaven	X	kng
The Kingdome of Satan	X	kng
The Joyes of Heaven	5	iy
The Torments of Hell	5	rmh
The Power of God	5	prg
The Truth of God	h	rog
The Mercy of God	h	mrg
The Wisdome of God	h	wsg
The Glory of God	h	glg
The Honour of God	h	ong
The Justice of God	h	isg
The Love of God	h	lug
The Fear of God	h	fg
The Word of God	h	trdg
The Works of God	h	trkg
That is to say	h	tt
As if he should say	h	asf
As if it were	h	str
Jesus Christ	h	Jec
The Lord Jesus Christ,	h	liec

Many hundreds of such might be added, but these are sufficient to direct the discreet learner, who may add more, or leave these, as he findeth them useful.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the use of Poynting in this Art.

Those that have attained to a competent skill in this Art, will easily apprehend that there is no necessity of poynting or observing stops, unless at the beginning of a new head, or matter. But for the help of new beginners, who may make the Scruple, I set down these directions.

1. At the end of a full Sentence, either leave a distance, about the space of a word, or else the ordinary prick or period may be used, which is thus (.) But least it should breed mistake, being used sometimes in the end of a word to signifie a Vowel, therefore set it at a distance a little lower than the line, thus (.)

2. The Interrogative Point may be used in the

the common forme, as it is in other writing, thus (?)

3. Parenthesis likewise as it is usually expressed with two semy circles, thus () For other poynts of lesse ule, as *Comma*, & *Colon*: and the like, they may be wholly omitted.

Those that in the writing of Bibles, or Testaments, or any thing else, wherein they desire to gain roome by continuing the lines; they may at the end of each Verse use this Mark . . . and so write on.

CHAP. XVII.

Concerning Numbers and Figures.

IT was thought by some an inconvenience in my former Book, that some of the Characters used for Figures, were put also for whole words; as the figure 3 for *grace*, 4 for *heart*, 5 for *because*, 6 for *us*: To prevent which, in this Art I make use of none, and therefore any number may be expressed by their proper Figures. Yet if it be a great number, you shall find that it will be easier to expresse it by Characters than by Figures.

As for Example, If the number be 5, or 10, or 20 thousand, it is sooner set down by the rules of this Art, than by Figures. As in these,

20000

26

200000

106

2000000

1, - J

and the like.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Table.

I Have herein this new Art, left out many words that were in the Table of my former Book, they being easily written by the Letters : And yet I have set down as many as are fully sufficient, and those, the most frequent words used in ordinary sentences, And it will be a great ease in learning these, that (as in the former rules, so) every one here are made up of the first Letters, and therefore soon learned ; and that the Learner may be

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be able to give a reason of every word in this Art, I have in the Table (as in the rest) after the Characters, set down the Letters out of which each Character is made up. The Table is not only compos'd Alphabetically, in that the words beginning with A are first, B next, and so of the rest, but the words under each letters are set Alphabetically ; that is, those whose second Letters are nearest the beginning of the Alphabet, are set down first, and so the rest follow in order : The number of the words of the Table being fewer than before ; I thought not fit to put them into a kind of sense, as in my former way, being easily retained in memory without it.

A Table of the usual English words.

About	—	ab
Act	A	a
Account	—	ac
Acknowledg	—	ak
Action	—	acn
Admonish	X	admish
Afflict	—	af
After	—	af
Against	—	ag
And	—	an
Angel	—	ang
Anger	X	ngr
Appear	—	gp apr
Apostle	X	np apost
Argument	—	arg
As	—	as
An	B	a
Baptize	—	bp
Because	—	bc
Begin	—	bg
Behold	—	bo bh
Beleeve	—	be blex
Benefits	—	bf
Between	—	brw
Blesse	—	bl
But	—	b
both	—	pth
been	—	bn

Call

Of Short Writing.

41

Call	—	—	c	kl
Can	>—	—	x y >	e e
Gate	—	—	—	ke
Cause	—	—	—	cf
Chapter	—	—	—	ch
Charity	—	—	—	cy
Child	—	—	—	ch
Christ	—	—	—	ce
Church	—	—	—	cu
Comfort	—	—	—	cm
Confesse	x	—	—	fs
Congregation	—	—	—	kngr
Conscience	—	—	—	cc
Consider	—	—	—	knf
Conversation	—	—	—	kn
Corrupt	—	—	—	krp
Covenant	x	—	—	ch
Crosse	x	—	—	kl
Customs	—	—	—	cu

D

Dark	—	—	—	da
Delight	—	—	—	dt
Deliver	x	—	—	dl
Destroy	—	—	—	dt
Devil	—	—	—	de
Diligent	—	—	—	dlg

Doe

Dany	>	dn
Doe	\	d
Doctrine	z	dk
Dwell	z	dw
E		
Earth	e	eh
Edifice	e	ed
Effect	e	ef
Egypt	e	eg
Elect	e	er alt
End	z	nd
Enemie	f	en
Epistle	f	ep
Even	ev	er
Evill	e	ev
Example	ex	ex
F		
Faith	f	fi fh
Fast	f	fa st fa
Fear	f	f fr
Feast	f	fe
Flesh	f	fl
For	f	f
Forbear	f	fb
Forgive	f	fg
Foundation	f	fn
From	f	fm

Fulfill	G	L	ff
Generation			gnr
General			grl
Give	v		gru
Glory			gl
God			g
Good	w		goo
Gospel			gp
Grace			gr
Great			grt
Hath	s		ht
He			h
Heart	or		hr
Heaven			hvn
Help			hp
Heretick			hyk
X Him			hm
Hypocrite			hyp
X His			hs
Holy			hl
Holy-Ghost			hg
Humble			hm
Hurt			hrt
had			hd
have			hu
honour			on

In	I	—	—	5	in
Jesus				E	je
Ignorant				ig	igu
Increase	X			is	is
Iniquity	F			ii	ii
Instrument	H			ms	ist
Instruct	Fr			tr	isct
Inward				iw	iw
Joy				iy	iy
Judge	H			i	i
K				dg	ig
Keep				kp	kp
King				kng	kng
Kingdome				kn	kn
Know				kn	kn
Know				kn	kn
Law				lw	lw
Life				lf	lf
Like	X			li	li
Long				lg	lg
Lord				ld	ld
Look	M			md	md
Made				mag	mag
Magistrate	21			mad	mad
might				mb	mb
					Man

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Master	2	mr
mistress	2	ms
Man	3	m
Meditate	6	me
Mercy	2	mi
Mind	2	mo
Minister	2	mi
More	2	mr
Mortal	2	mo ml
Most	2	mt
Multitude	2	mul
Must	2	ml
<hr/>		
never	1	nr
Name	3	nm
Neglect	4	ngl
Necessity	4	nst
Nevertheless	6	ne
Not	1	nt
X Nothing	X 6	X nt
notwithstanding	X 6	X nt ng
Now	2	nu
Number	5	num
O	0	
O	2	
Of	3	
Observe	5	obs
Omnipotent	7	ont
Or	1	r

Order

Order	- w -	yl	- idt	rr
Our	-	yl	or	
Outward	44	E	wa	old
Over	-	u	or	
Out	P	4	of	
Patient		3	pd	
Pass		3	pd	
Pass		3	p	
People		C	po	
Particular	P	L	pr	
Place		L	pl	
Pray		L	pr	
Principal	2	X	p -	xcl
Protect	r	W	pro	pt
Provide	r	W	pru	xd
Prove	r	W	or	xv
Publick		R	pb	
Purpose		L	pf	
Q				
Qualific	9	4	qz	
Quantity		9	qn	
Quarter		9	qr	qr
Question		9	qu	
Quest	R	4	ql	
R				
Ready	18	11	ri	ry
Regard	101	W	rr	reg
Rejoyce	102	10	re	rye
Renew	103	10	rec	
Religion	104	10	rel	

Religion	r	rl
Remember	h	rm
Repent	rp	rp rn
Reprobate	rw	rb
Reprove	rp	rf rx
Reward	K	rw
Righteous	rn	rg
Rebels	S	re
Sacrifice	* ot	fi set
Salvation	oz	sal
Sanctifie	oz	inc sub
Scorne	oz	so s rn
Scripture	oz	sk
Secret	oz	sc
Selfe	oz	st
Self-love	oz	st
Several	oz	sl
Shall	oz	sh
Signifie	oz	sy
Small	oz	sm
Soule	oz	sl
Stand	oz	st
Strong	oz	st
Strength	oz	st
Serve	oz	se
Said	oz	sd
Speak	oz	sp

Taft

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Tall

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X Themselves

~~12 or 13~~ Then

X These

Think

X This

X Those

To

Torment

Trouble

Truth

Turne

Verse

Understand

Unto

Voyce

Up

VValke

VVas

VWhat

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When

Tabula votus

A	—	2 a	Christ	—	2 cr
an	—	2 a	Church	—	2 cu
art	—	2 a	Comfort	—	3 cm
about	—	2 bo	Confess	—	2 cs
amount	—	5 ar	Conjuration	—	2 conj
attenuation	—	2 ad	Conscience	—	2 cc
action	—	5 atn	Consider	—	2 ks
admonish	—	2 ad	Corruption	—	2 cor
afflict	—	2 af	Covenant	—	2 st
after	—	2 ft	Cross	—	2 cs
against	—	2 ag	Cum	—	2 cu
and	—	1 - n	Custom	—	2 cu
angel	—	2 ang	Dark	—	2 da
anger	—	2 ngr	Delight	—	2 dt
appear	—	2 apx	Deliver	—	2 dl
appoint	—	2 ap	Day	—	2 dt
approve	—	2 apu	Devil	—	2 dv
apostle	—	2 apl	Delight	—	2 dt
argument	—	2 arg	Dem	—	2 dm
as	—	2 - as	Doc	—	2 dc
Baptize	—	2 bp	Doctrines	—	2 dc
because	—	2 bc	Drift	—	2 dr
begin	—	2 by	Earth	—	2 et
behold	—	2 bh	Evil	—	2 ev
believe	—	2 bel	Effect	—	2 ef
benefit	—	2 bf	Elect	—	2 el
between	—	2 btw	End	—	2 ed
bless	—	2 bl	Enim	—	2 en
but	—	2 b	Epistle	—	2 ep
both	—	2 bth	Even	—	2 ev
born	—	2 br	Evil	—	2 ev
Call	—	2 cl	Example	—	2 ex
can	—	2 c	Smith	—	2 sh
care	—	2 cr	Salt	—	2 sa
cause	—	2 cs	Scare	—	2 sc
character	—	2 ch	Sight	—	2 si
charity	—	2 cy	For	—	2 f
child	—	2 ch	Horror	—	2 hr

Tabula vetus

forgive	l f g	keep	6 k p
foundation	l f u	king	c k
from	l f u	kingdom	2 k n g
fullfill	l f f	know	5 k n
generation	1 g u	knowledge	5 k n d g
generall	1 g u l	law	2 l w
give	v g u	like	2 l t
glory	1 g l	like	1 l i
god	1 g	long	1 l g
good	w g o o	lord	1 l o
good part	p g o	love	1 l u
grace	1 g r	look	2 l k
great	1 g t	made	2 m d
great	1 g t	magistrate	2 m a g
hat	8 h h	mad	3 m a d
he	o h	might	2 m t
heart	a h t	master	2 m t
heaven	a h n	mistress	2 m s
holy	1 l p	mean	2 m
heretic	8 e y k	meditate	2 m d
hypocrite	8 p y o	merry	2 m i
holy	o h l	mind	2 m n
holyghost	a h g	minister	2 m n s
humble	o h m	mord	2 m t
hurt	1 h t	mortal	2 m l
had	a h d	most	2 m s t
have	a h u	multitude	2 m u l
honour	o n	must	2 m s
Jesus	1 i s	prover	1 n t
ignorant	1 i g	name	5 n m
in	1 i n	neglect	1 n g l
intend	1 i s	necessity	1 n s t
iniquity	1 i n	nevertheless	6 n s
instrument	1 i s t	not	1 n t
inward	1 i n	nothing	1 n t g
joy	1 i y	notwithstanding	1 n t g
judge	1 i d g	now	6 n u
ill	1 i l	number	6 n u m
		of	2 o f
		observe	2 o b s e
		omnipotent	2 o m t
		or	1 o r

Tabula vetus

order	u u r	self	o r s t	
our	w o u	selflow	o r s b t	
outward	q o t d	savor all o	s u l	
over	u o r	shall	o s h	
out	u o t	signify	o r s y	
paid	e p d	is	o s	
patient	e p c	small	o s m	
pass	p p	souls	o s l	
people	e p o	stand	o s t	
particular	p p t	strong	o r s h e	
place	p p l	sword	o r s d	
pray	p p r	said	o r s d	
principal	e p c l	sx d a d o p s p		
prolet	p p t	Tast	i t a	
provide	e p d	that	i t	
pure	e p u	this	i t	
pulling	e p b	thou	i t n	
purpose	e p s	think	i t h	
quality	q u a	to	u t o	
quantity	q u n	to month	h o n	
quarter	q u t	trouble	h t o t	
question	q u n	truth	b t h	
quoth	q u l	turn	b h u	
Ready	r e d y	verbs	v t	
regard	r e g a r d	understand	u n d e r s t a n d	
rejoyce	r e j o y c e	unto	v u n	
rejoice	r e j o y c e	voyes	v u o	
renew	r e n e w	up	v u	
renew	r e n e w	upon	v u p	
religion	r e l i g i o n	walk	w a l k	
remember	r e m e m b e r	was	w a s	
repoint	r e p o i n t	what	w h a t	
reprobate	r e p r o b a t e	war	w a r	
reprove	r e p r o v e	words	w o r d s	
renew	r e n e w	where	w h e r e	
righteous	r i g h t e o u s	whom	w h o m	
robuke	r o b u k e	with	w i t h	
Sanctify	s a n c t i f y	with	w i t h	
Sanctify	s a n c t i f y	with	w i t h	
stern	s t e r n	with	w i t h	
Scripture	s c r i p t u r e	with	w i t h	
senot	s e n o t	with	w i t h	

Adam in Exo: Torie in
Tabula hae Spmt

Cicum	hnm	Jerome	et	1	red	- 3 3
nomembor	hnm	foast	le	for	Com	3 cm
Com	—	Shen	Sont	ot	Two	2 2
Como	—	Shen	Stand	ot	mostall	2 ml
Con	—	Shen	tent	—	malachy	2 ml
know	—	Shen	then	—	—	2 2
Cost	—	Shen	por	—	whomo	2 2
Cars	—	Shen	pass	—	work	— 2 2
Coll	—	Shen	Suf	—	Hebibe	— 2 2
Call	—	Shen	Solf	—	Monolitor	—
Torpx:	—	Shen	Sux	—	—	—
Far	—	Shen	purpos	—	—	—
for	—	Shen	lity	—	—	—
Philomon	—	Shen	like	—	—	—
Full	—	Shen	od	—	—	—
fall	—	Shen	doe	—	—	—
gloss	—	Shen	ness	—	—	—
if	—	Shen	is	—	—	—
it	—	Shen	jett	—	—	—
mont	—	Shen	tho	—	—	—
ministor	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
made	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
mind	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
ing	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
notygt	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
bro	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
bray	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
Ablo	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
gloss	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
Aion	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
Soaron	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
Citty	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
Covenant	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
coive	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
Church	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
fort	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—
after	—	Shen	ot	—	—	—

[illegible]

selfe — ol st
 confess — lo is
 suff — ol st
 fulness — lo is
 trans — l us
 sion — os sn
 tornall — l to
 elott — s ot
 thor — l th
 thessalong th
 both — b th
 birth — b th
 call — c bl
 walke — l k

In Libris Libr:
 For: e Tab: con-
 traria hiet sunt

Elyor — s os
 sorow — os ss
 corint — s st
 rebuke — r th
 Boidah — s is
 Joshua — s is
 intercessor is
 sacrificior si
 lity — l ti
 fool — s il
 like — l ti
 mitchah — d m
 humble oh m
 nichomiah d m
 hea von — o h n
 Esalms — s ps
 Exo dux op sp
 Exo verbs p pr
 Exo ware p pr
 with — l th
 heart — a h e
 Timothy s ty
 yet — s y t

Contraria in Tabula

Amounts at
 ond — c no
 domy — d n
 give — v gu
 com — s h n
 long — l g
 love — l u

Irregularia in Tabula

Admonish do, sh
 utter — y st
 about — v to
 and — l n
 anger — k m x
 benefits — l st
 confess — lo is
 ond — c no
 holy — p l p
 heretick — r y k
 hurt — n st
 Judge — n dg
 now — v nu
 sacrificio — os si
 walk — l k
 word — n st
 worke — r th
 woul — l st
 woul — l st

In Libris e in Libris irregulari

Circum h m
 Sub — r bs
 trans — l us
 ons — w oo
 Phillipi p p
 Judges — n dg

Tabula

Novo

ascending 2 atx
 againe 3 agn
 afterwards 4 fts
 about 7 bu
 alone 7 ln
 almost 4 alin
 another 8 uthor
 also 6 als
 altogether 7 alt
 and 7 ar
 am 5 am
 among 5 am
 alway 7 alw
 before 6 br
 beneath 7 bn
 beside 7 bs
 behind 7 bh
 beyond 7 by
 below 7 blw
 could 7 cl
 concerning 7 ceg
 downward 7 dw
 ether 7 other
 except 7 ep
 except 7 ec
 over 7 on
 overmore 7 orm
 every 7 ee
 every where 7 ew
 first 7 fust
 first of all 7 fustal
 forasmuch 7 fam
 forasmuch 7 fam
 fromward 7 fuz
 forward 7 fuz
 forward 7 fuz

forth 7 fth
 forthwith 7 fw
 hence 7 hn
 heretofore 7 hf
 hither 7 hthor
 hence 7 ne
 heretoward 7 nct
 henceforth 7 nct
 inasmuch 7 in
 least 7 lt
 leastwise 7 ltw
 last 7 lth
 last of all 7 lth al
 latter 7 lx
 likewise 7 lth
 moreover 7 mo
 nigh 7 ny
 neither 7 uthor
 nothing 7 ntg
 not 7 no
 none 7 nm
 none 7 nm
 other 7 other
 otherwise 7 otherw
 only 7 ul
 ought 7 ghp
 ought to 7 ghp
 perhaps 7 ph
 quite 7 q
 rather 7 uthor
 somewhat 7 sm
 something 7 stg
 somewhere 7 smw
 somewhat 7 smw
 south 7 su
 so forth 7 sc

Tabula nova Economica

[illegible]

Radomher Sum

Am	Sam	myt	2. us
Among	Sam	small	0. 3m
Amos	Sam	towards	2. tw
Consider	2. hrs	what	1. nt
Kingdome	2. hrs	where	8. yd
of Sater	2. hrs	Charity	8. yd
their	1. ht	Satisfy	0. 3i
there	1. ht	is it	3. gi
beside	1. bs	intress	5. iz
sub	1. bs	itis	5. iz
Sommes	0. 3m	only	5. nt
Small	0. 3m	alone	7. ln
when	C. w	before	2. br
was	C. n	reprobation	2. br
		mouth	2. m

Contraxia	no	humble	0. h
Horofoz	2. hf	nor	6. no
faith	1. fh	honour	0. on
letter	2. lx	untill	4. nt
religion	1. xl	thus	1. tu
nomens	5. nm	ready	1. ry
mind	2. m	whether	2. yd
mistake	2. ms	where	5. ne
Sommes	0. 3m	ation	2. en

Terminations

Comparative	or	or	oager	et	0. 92
Superlative	or	or	oager	et	0. 92
Adverbs	ly	l	oager	et	0. 92
verb or noun	d	d	oagerly	et	0. 92
verb	othok	oo	oager	et	0. 92
verb	othok	oo	oager	et	0. 92
verb	othok	oo	oager	et	0. 92
verb	othok	oo	oager	et	0. 92
Comparative	or	or	oager	et	0. 92
Superlative	or	or	oager	et	0. 92
Adverbs	ly	l	oagerly	et	0. 92
verb or noun	d	d	oagerly	et	0. 92
verb	othok	oo	oager	et	0. 92
verb	othok	oo	oager	et	0. 92
verb	othok	oo	oager	et	0. 92

In all previous *Chastetee* for nomination cases many stand for the unqualified as 6. who or whom 3. 3 or more the President in all nominations in English and 3 superlatives, as affluence lower a wealth by the

Expletives consisting of all of the verbs in the by affirming of period
to be in the position of C. S. in the 1st & 2d. persons of the 1st & 2d.
persons of the 1st & 2d. persons of the 1st & 2d. persons of the 1st & 2d.

One is placed on the right of the other, and the other is placed on the left of the other.

Alphonse turns back and into the latter is a young man who is sitting on the ground, looking at the ground with a sad expression.

The 3rd and 4th character unite the 1st & 2nd of the 1st character may
 stand for a strong affection (if strong) being the 3rd & 4th
 is in good or goodness or strength in a strong &
 The character of the 3rd & 4th may stand for a strong & strong
 it is a strong or strong character etc.

To make a comparative judgment of positive or strong
if positive or strong or comparative to make a suprelative
join to a positive as not strong as the

Thomas 102: 42 position in verbes put 4 position 60 in 11 1st
 102 as 2 verbes 2 affixes or affixes 12 8c

Letters like ours are thus distinguished. H. L. f.

[illegible]

Character with words according to y^e pronunciation

C E H may be used one for another as C^t Character for Character
= 432

C E S may be used one for another as terrible for sensible
⇒ call for salt the

C E T may be used one for another as can or can't or can
obligation or obligation or obligation the

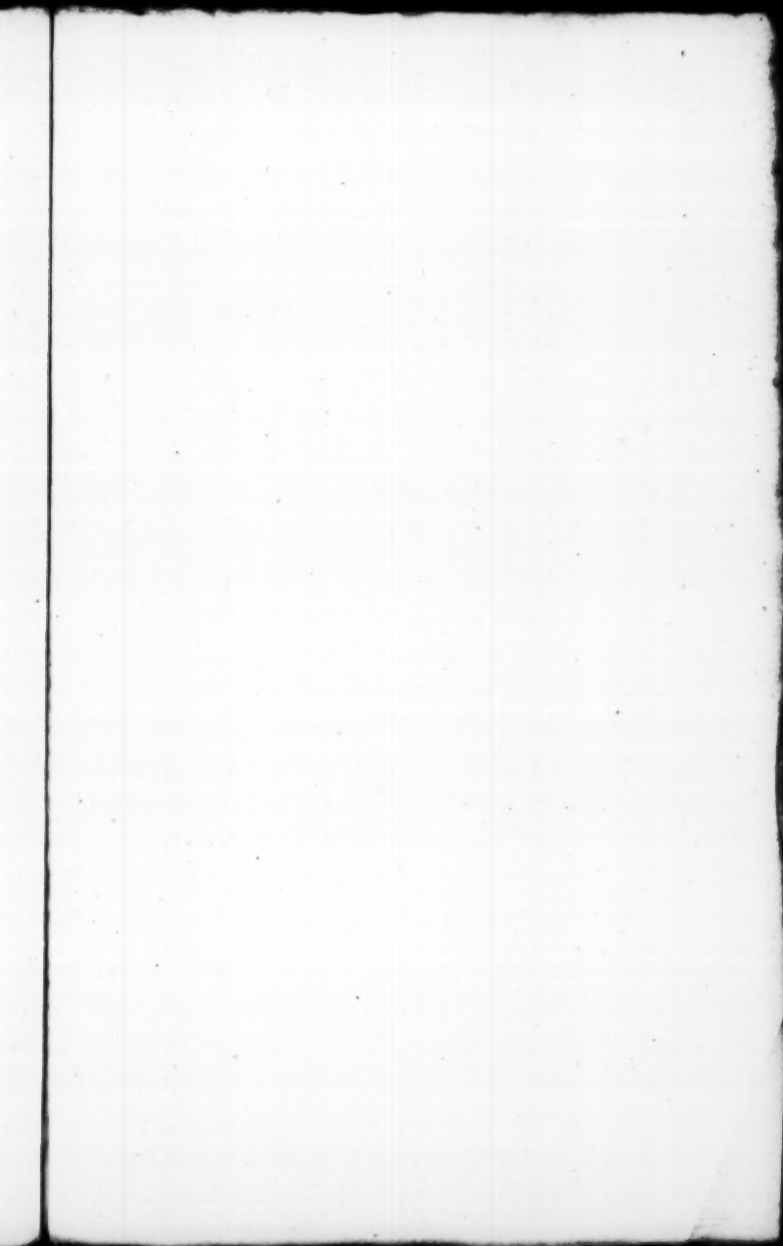
H y affix is understood by a person listening y^e word as y^e 1st T. 6.
notate Hads and its notations what is that is and is it is.

who is the many or most in negotiations may be thus written
If in y^e end of a word after a vowel may be left out as o. 6.

as for this for say theyte

100

5





Of Short-Writing.

49

When	W	W
Where	W	W
Which	W	W
Whom	W	W
Wicked	W	W
With	W	W
Wife	W	W
Word	W	W
Work	W	W
World	W	W
Worship	W	W
Would	W	W

Ye	Y	Y
Yet	Y	Y
Your	Y	Y







Z	Z	Z
Zeale	Z	Z

E

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Some Observations concerning the words in the Table.

WHEN you have occasion to compound any of the simple words in the Table, you may make the Character of the simple word, and add the rest out of the Letters or Terminations: as for Example, The first word in the Table, which is *Acknowledge*, which is thus () if you be to write *Acknowledging*, joyn the Mark for *ing* to it, thus (). If it be *acknowledgeth*, make the mark for *Acknowledg*, as before, and then set *th* disjoyned in the place of *e*, thus, () The second word in the Table is *Afflict*, if you be to write *Affliction*, make the mark for *Afflict*, which is thus () then joyn *sion* to it, thus, () If it be *Afflicted*, set *d* in the place of *e* disjoyned, thus () and so of the rest.

For the plural Number, although *s* come conveniently after most Letters, yet because it may sometimes be harder to joyn, you may make a Prick or Period behind the whole word,

word, as thus,

Causes

Churches

Benefits

Ends

Effects

Epistles

and such like.

CHAP. XX.

General Rules for abbreviation, by leaving out Letters, Syllables, or words.

IN this Art we write only so many Letters in a word, as may serve to sound that word, and leave out the rest as superfluous.

As for example, these Letters may be left out in these words following.

A in seat, neat, leaven.

B in womb, comb.

C in schism, acquit.

D in lodge, trudge.

E in empty, ensue.

G in streight, weight.

H in Christian, inhabit.

I in juice, neither.

K in lack, suck.

L in blame, Calfe.

E 2

N in

N in solemn, condemn.

O in trouble, people.

P in tempted, empty.

S in baptism, isle.

T in reflect, object.

U in rogue, build.

VV in wrong, wrath, How.

Y in pray, day, lay.

Secondly, In some words two letters, or more, may be left out, and yet the word sounded. *ch* may be left out in Schism, *gh* in night, taught; *ngh* in though, sought; *ou* in harbour, labour.

Thirdly, In some words a whole Syllable may be left out: As for Vehement, write Vement, for *Abraham*, *Abram*; for Viſual, Vittel, &c.

Fourthly, Sometimes Letters may be charged for others that sound like them, and are shorter; As F is found in the beginning of a word, like *ph*, and may be written instead of them: As for example, for *Pharoah*, write *Farash*; for Phantastie, Fantastie; for *Phillip*, *Fillip*, &c. Likewise in the end of a word F is sometimes sounded like *ngh*, and may be written for them: As in these, for Rough, write Ruf; for Tough, write Toſ, &c. K hath
the

the sound of ch, and may be written for them:

As for Hierarchy write Hierarky; for choler, Koler, &c. Xhath the sound of divers of the double Consonants, and may be written in their stead: As for example, it is sounded like *cc* in access, accident; like *cks* in Pacts, Effects; like *cks* in Mocks, Blocks; for which you may write, Axes, Axident, Pax, Effex, Mox, Blox, &c. And commonly when S cometh immediately after K, they together have the sound of X, and that may be written for them.

Fifthly, E may be left out in many words. In the beginning of words, when the sound of it is drowned in the following Letter, as always before X: As in Extreame, Excel, Exceed, for which write Xream, Xcel, Xceed. Also when it cometh before M, N, or S, in the beginning of a word, it may for the most part be left out.

Sometimes E may be spared in the middle of a word: As for Alter, Flatter, write Altr, Flattr.

In the end of a word it may always be left out, if it serve only to make the Syllable long, as in these, Fear, Shame, These, Due, and such like.

Sixthly,

Sixthly, when a Consonant is doubled, one may be left out; as for *bb* still write *b* *f* *l*, as for *stabb*, write *stab*, for *affect* *afect*, for *Colledg*, *Coledg*, &c.

Seventhly, In the end of some words, two or three Syllables may be left out, and yet no hinderance in the reading of them: As for *Incomparable*, write *Incompar*. *Unutterable*, write *Unutter*. for *Transubstantiate*, *Transubstan*. &c. But be sure that which you leave out be in the end of the word, not in the beginning, or middle.

Lastly, in some Sentences, whole words may be omitted, which yet in reading must be implied. As in these,

In the beginning God created the Heavens and the earth, for which you may write *In beginning God created Heavens and Earth*. And for this, *God so loved the World, that he sent his Son*, write, *God so loved World, that sent Son*, &c. Those that will make use of this direction must take heed they leave out no principal word in a sentence, but such as the sense will bring in, which must be discerned by the discretion of those that use it, and then it will prove a great help, especially when you write after one that speaketh too fast for you.

Thus

Of Short-Writing. 55

Thus by the blessing of God, I have finished this *New Art of Short Writing*, wherein I have made every thing as plain and easie as is possible to do in Black and White.

FINIS.



The Lords prayer.

1. Our Father which art in Heaven
 2. Hallowed be thy Name
 3. Thy Kingdom come
 4. Thy will be done
 5. Give us this day our daily bread
 6. And lead us not into temptation
 7. But deliver us from evil
 8. For thine is the Kingdom
 9. The power and the glory
 10. Forever and ever
 11. Amen

The Articles of the Creede.

1. I believe in God the Father Almighty
 2. Maker of Heaven and Earth
 3. Father of our Lord Jesus Christ
 4. Jesus Christ his only Son
 5. Jesus Christ who was born of the Virgin Mary
 6. Jesus Christ who was crucified for us
 7. Jesus Christ who rose again from the dead
 8. Jesus Christ who will come again to judge the living and the dead
 9. I believe in the Holy Spirit
 10. The Holy Spirit who gives us life and grace
 11. The Holy Spirit who will come again to judge the living and the dead
 12. Amen

The ten Commandments.

1. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart with all thy mind with all thy strength with all thy power
2. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself
3. Thou shalt not have strange gods
4. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain
5. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy
6. Honour thy father and mother
7. Thou shalt not kill
8. Thou shalt not commit adultery
9. Thou shalt not steal
10. Thou shalt not covet



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